ACC NR: AP7004567

SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/66/021/004/0600/0607

AUTHOR: Gindin, I. A.; Godzhayev, V. M.; Lazareva, M. B.; Starodubov, Ya. D.

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute, AN UkrSSR (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Low-temperature creep of lithium in the region of polymorphous transformation

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 21, no. 4, 1966, 600-607

TOPIC TAGS: creep, metal deformation

ABSTRACT: A study was made of creep in Li at 300, 180 and 77 K., encompassing the polymorphous transformation range. The electrical resistance of specimens during the creep process was measured. It is shown that for long-term low-temperature creep of Li, the creep curves show three stages, instantaneous deformation, a transitional stage and a stage of steady flow. At 77 K. the logarithmic rule of the transitional stage of creep is valid up to those values of stress at which polymorphous transition is absent or weakly defined. Creep curves of single-phase specimens at 300 K. even in the case of low stresses, do not comply with the logarithmic rule. A maximum of electrical resistance during creep at 77 K. was found which decreases in a steady pattern in specimens previously strained at 77 K. Orig. art. has: 8 figures.
[JPRS: 36,774]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 09Mar65 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 009

UDC: 539.292:539.376

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AP6022042   (A)   SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/003/0225/0226

AUTHOR: Gindin, I. A.; Starodubov, Ya. D.; Kravchenko, S. F.; Lazareva, M. B.

ORG: Physico-Technical Institute, AN UkrSSR, Khar'kov (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: A device for rolling metals at temperatures of 4.2-300°K

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 3, 1966, 225-226

TOPIC TAGS: low temperature physics, low temperature metal, low temperature research, metal rolling

ABSTRACT: The device is used to measure the electrical resistance of deformed samples and for carrying out heat treatment in the temperature range from 4.2 to 1000°K. The basic characteristics of the setup are as follows: roller diameter--30 mm; operating length of the rollers--20 mm; rolling speed--1 and 10 mm/min; initial cross section of samples--from 3 to 5 mm^2 (depending on the material). The thickness of the foil obtained is on the order of ten microns. For example, for copper at 20°K, the thickness is 20-30 microns. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 11,20,13/   SUBM DATE: 24Apr65/   ORIG REF: 002/   OTH REF: 002

UDC: 621.59:621.771

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AP7001543   SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/171/003/0552/0554

AUTHOR: Gindin, I. A.; Starodubov, Ya. D.; Lazareva, M. B.; Lazarev, B. G.
(Academician AN UkrSSR)

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute Academy of Sciences UkrSSR (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii Nauk UkrSSR)

TITLE: Low-temperature recrystallization of copper rolled at 77 and 20K

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 171, no. 3, 1966, 552-554

TOPIC TAGS: copper, low temperature deformation, copper metal deformation, copper metal recrystallization, recrystallization temperature, recrystallization activation energy, metal rolling, grain size, metal physical property

ABSTRACT: Specimens of 99.98%-pure copper with an initial grain size of 100 μ were rolled at 293, 77, and 20K with a 10% reduction per pass and a total reduction of 90%. The specimens were rolled at a speed of 10 mm/min and immediately annealed at 293—468K. X-ray diffraction pattern examination showed that low-temperature deformation decreased the grain size, produced noticeable microdistortion in the lattice, and significantly reduced the temperature of the beginning of recrystalliza- tion. Copper deformed with a 90% reduction recrystallized even at room temperature. The lower the deformation temperature, the sooner the recrystallization begins. For instance, in copper rolled at 20K the recrystallization begins after 19 hr, while in copper rolled at 77K-after 2.5 month. With decreasing deformation tempera-

Card 1/2   UDC: 539.2

ACC NR: AP7001543

ture from 293 to 20K, the activaticn energy was found to decrease from
33 to 18 kcal/g-atom. This fact, and also the lowering of the recrystallization
temperature, is caused by an increase in the latent deformation energy and by a
higher metastability of the crystalline body. The low-temperature recrystallization
makes it possible to investigate the metal recrystallization, taking into account
the temperature conditions of the activation work straining, and to develop metal
structures with special physical properties. V. V. Kozinets and M. P. Starolat
are thanked for their assistance in the experiments. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE:11,2q/3/SUBM DATE: 15Jul66/ ORIG REF: 008 .

Card   2/2

ROGOVSKAYA, TS.I.; LAZAREVA, M.F.

Microbiological characteristics of the biological film used
for the purification of sewage of the plastic materials industry.
Mikrobiologiia 33 no.1:148-151 Ja-F '64.   (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut obshchey i kommunal'noy gigiyeny imeni Sysina
AMN SSSR.

LAZAREVA, M. F., Aspirant

"Improving the Direct Method of Counting Bacteria and Its Application in Solving Problems of Industrial Water Supply." Cand Tech Sci, All-Union Sci-Res Inst of Water Supply, Sewerage, Hydraulic Engineering Structures, and Hydrogeology, 27 Nov 54. (VM, 18 Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No. 521, 2 Jun 55

ARENSHTEYN,A.M.; LAZAREVA,M.F.

Overgrowth on the heat exchange apparatus of electric power stations
as related to impurities in the source of water supply. Vod. i san.
tekh. no.4:18-20 Jl'55.   (MLRA 8:12)
                         (Electric power plants)

LAZAREVA, M. F.

H-5

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application
Water treatment. Sewage water.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 1762

Author   : Rogovskaya Ts. I., Lazareva M.F.

Title   : Accelerated Starting of Aeration Stations for
the Purification of Sewage Water

Orig Pub: Vodosnabzheniye i san. tekhnika, 1956, No 12,
1-4

Abstract: To speed-up the putting in operation of new
stations it is recommended to use dry activated
sludge (AS) adapted to the processing of specific
admixtures. Study of resumption of life activity
of dry AS was carried out, after its storage for
up to one year, on the basis of the microbiolog-
ical, microscopic and chemical indices. For

Card 1/2

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products   H-5
     and Their Application
     Water treatment. Sewage Water.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 1762

        several hours after the mixing of AS with sew-
        age water the concentration of dissolved organic
        admixtures increased, and thereafter it underwent
        a gradual decrease. The amount of individual
        cells dropped to a few within the field of vision,
        after 2-3 days. Concentration of AS becomes
        stabilized after 5-6 days and thereafter its nor-
        mal increase begins. For drying, excess AS from
        secondary settling tanks should be used. Drying
        is carried out to a moisture content of 10-11%,
        in 2 stages: on sludge areas and in driers (60).
        Dry AS is added amounts of 4-5 g/liter.

Card 2/2

ROGOVSKAYA, TS.I.; LAZAREVA, M.F.

Intensifying biochemical purification of industrial sewage. Report No.1:
Microbiological characteristics of active sludges purifying various
types of industrial sewage. Mikrobiologiia 28 no.4:565-573 Jl-Ag '59.
(MIRA 12:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vodosnabzheniya,
kanalizatsii, gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy i inzhenernoy gidrogeo-
logii (VODGEO).
(SEWAGE)

ROGOVSKAYA, TS. I.; LAZAREVA, M. F.

Intensification of the processes of biochemical purification of industrial sewage. Report No. 2: Microbiological characteristics of active silts purifying sewage containing hydrogen sulfide. Mikrobiologiia 30 no.3:525-529 My-Je '61.

(MIRA 15:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vodosnab-zheniya, kanalizatsii, gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy i inzhenernoy gidrogeologii, Moskva.

(WATER—PURIFICATION)
(SILT—MICROBIOLOGY)
(INDUSTRIAL WASTES)

ROGOVSKAYA, TS.I.; LAZAREVA, M.F.

Microbiological characteristics of the active sludge purifying
sewage in the plastics industry. Mikrobiologiia 32 no.6:
1047-1051 N-D '63   (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Vsesoyuznogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vodosnabzheniya, kanali-
zatsii, gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy i inzhenernoy gidro-
geologii.

RAFAL'SON, D.I.; KULAKOVA, M.N.; KRUTOGOLOVA, F.M.; TETERINA, Z.K.;
LAZAREVA, M.S.; ORLOVA, N.N.; BARANOVA, L.P.; NAZAREVSKAYA, O.V.;
SHIBA, Ye.P.; MEL'CHENKO, K.M.; ZELENKOVSKAYA, A.N.

Significance of blood transfusion in the transmission of
epidemic hepatitis. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42
no.9:81-85 S '65.   (MIRA 18:12)

1. Leningradskiy institut perelivaniya krovi, 1-ya, 2-ya i
3-ya gorodskiye stantsii perelivaniya krovi i Leningradskaya
gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya. Submitted
February 29, 1964.

KAD'O, P. [Cadiot, P.]; KHODKEVICH, V. [Chodkiewicz, W.]; RAUSS-GODINO, Zh.
[Rauss-Godineau, J.]; LAZAREVA, M.V. [translator]

(Cumulenes)

REMON, Zh. [Remond, G.]; LAZAREVA, M.V. [translator]

New family of organic compounds - cyanohydrocarbons. Usp.khim.
31 no.10:1257-1264 0 '62.   (MIRA 15:11)
                (Hydrocarbons)   (Cyano compounds)

VINKLER, R. [Winkler, R.]; LAZAREVA, M.V. [translater]

Chemistry of tetracyanoethylene. Usp.khim 32 no.12:1525-1536 D '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

KUL'MATOV, M.K., prof. ; ROSTOVTSEV, A.A., kand. med. nauk; LAZAREVA, M.Z.,
assistent.

Disseminated lupus erythematosis. Nauch. trudy S.nMI 23:7-13'63
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz kliniki propedevtiki vnutrennikh boleaney Samarkandskogo
meditsinskogo institute.

LAZAREVA, N.A.

Immediate catamnesis in children with angina [with summary in
English]. Pediatriia 36 no.10:48-52 O '58   (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz kafedroy fakul'tetskoy pediatrii (zav. P.A. Ponomareva)
II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.
          (TONSILLITIS,
               physiol. changes in child. (Rus))

LAZAREVA, N.A.

Method of determining aeroclimatic characteristics of the boundary
layer and some specific features of their distribution over the
European part of the U.S.S.R. during the warm period. Trudy NIIAK
no.14:143-149 '61.   (MIRA 15:1)

1. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya.
                                    (Meteorology)

37325

S/169/62/000/004/033/103
D228/D302

3.5/50

AUTHORS: Bystrova, N. V., Demidova, A. N. and Lazareva, N.A.

TITLE: The jump of the air refraction index in the optical range at the peplopause level

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 4, 1962, 25, abstract 4B165 (Solnechnyye dannyye, no. 8, 1961,77-78)

TEXT: The heights of the atmospheric layer with a refraction index, differing from that of the surrounding air, were determined from observations on the set displacement of the deformations of the sun's rim. Comparison with the data of temperature-wind sounding showed that the heights of the layer with an anomalous index of refraction correlate well with those of the boundary layer. /_Abstracter's note: Complete translation._/

Card 1/1

S/531/62/000/135/002/002
I008/I206

AUTHOR: Lazareva, N. A.

TITLE: Geographical distribution of some characteristics of the boundary layer over European USSR territory in the hot season of the year

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy. no. 135, 1962. Voprosy fiziki pogranicnogo sloya atmosfery, 41–57

TEXT: Maps of boundary layer height distribution, of coefficient of turbulent exchange and of components of heat balance (heat loss on evaporation and turbulent heat flow) are presented for the period April–July. Certain regularities in the distribution of the indicated quantities over European USSR territory are pointed out, conditioned by the pressure field, heat addition and the state of the underlying surface, for the hot season of the year. The influence of variation of external parameters on the indicated characteristics of the boundary layer is also evaluated. There are 6 figures and 1 table.

Card 1/1

L 8481-65   EWT(l)/FCC   AEDC(a)/AFETR   GW/JXT(CZ)/2531/64/000/154/0036/0045

ACCESSION NR: AT4043156   e

AUTHOR: Lazareva, N. A.

TITLE: Annual trends of some of the characteristics of the surface boundary layer of the atmosphere over the European USSR

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy*, no. 154.
Voprosy* fiziki atmosfery* (Problems in atmospheric physics), 36-45

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, atmospheric boundary layer, USSR climatology, heat balance, atmospheric boundary layer radiation, atmospheric turbulent exchange, atmospheric heat exchange, meteorological parameter trend

ABSTRACT: Radiosonde measurements are cited and analyzed for fluctuations over the course of a year in the height of the boundary layer of the atmosphere, the coefficient of turbulent exchange, the expenditure of heat by evaporation, and turbulent heat flux in the western, northern, central, eastern, and southern regions of the European USSR. Differences in the initial and terminal dates tabulated for maximum and minimum values of these parameters are shown to be related to differences in the synoptic and radiational conditions prevailing in the areas investigated. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 9 tables.

Card   1/2

L 8481-65
ACCESSION NR: AT4043156

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00   ATD PRESS: 3104   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES   NO REF SOV: 003   OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 62990-65   EWT(1)/EWP(m)/FCC/FCS(k)/EWA(1)   WW/GW
ACCESSION NR: AT5019743   UR/2531/65/000/172/0157/0164

AUTHOR: Lazareva, N. A.; Murav'yeva, K. A.

TITLE: Relationship between the height of the boundary layer of the atmosphere and the coefficient of turbulent exchange and aerosynoptic conditions

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskay observatoriya. Trudy, no. 172, 1965. Voprosy atmosfernoy diffuzii i zagryazneniya vozdukha (Problems of atmospheric diffusion and contamination), 157-164

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric boundary layer, turbulent exchange coefficient, cyclone, anticyclone

ABSTRACT: Daily synoptic charts for 1961 and 1962 for 0300, 0900, 1500 and 2100 hours were used to study the diurnal variation of the height of the boundary layer and the coefficient of turbulent exchange and to evaluate these characteristics in different parts of cyclones and anticyclones. Cases were selected when newly formed cyclones and anticyclones passed over Leningrad; in these two years there were 348 cases of anticyclone weather and 348 cases of cyclonic weather which were analyzed. The velocity of the geostrophic wind was determined from the synoptic charts; this velocity was broken down into three gradations: 4-9 m/sec, 9-14 m/sec, and over 14 m/sec. During this period, cases

Card 1/3

L 62990-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5019743

with wind velocities of 4-9 m/sec predominated in anticyclones and only in winter and au-
tumn was there an increase in the other gradations. In cyclones, the wind velocities were
most commonly in the range 9-14 m/sec. Table 3 in the original gives detailed data on the
height of the boundary layer and the coefficient of turbulent exchange for different grada-
tions of the geostrophic wind and the vertical temperature gradient for different seasons of
the year. The maximum values of the height of the boundary layer and the coefficient of
turbulent exchange are observed in cyclones throughout the year. Table 6 in the original
gives the mean values of the coefficient of turbulent exchange, height of the boundary layer
and vertical temperature gradient in cyclones and anticyclones; Table 7 gives the mean
annual values of the height of the boundary layer and the coefficient of vertical exchange in
different quadrants of cyclones and anticyclones. Maximum turbulence and maximum
heights of the boundary layer are observed in the eastern and northern quadrants of an
anticyclone and the minimum values in its western and southern quadrants. Turbulent ex-
change and the height of the boundary layer are minimal in the leading parts of cyclones
in both the warm and cold seasons. In general, throughout the year, maximum turbulence
and maximum height of the boundary layer are observed in cyclones. Orig. art. has: 3
formulas, 1 figure and 7 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya, Leningrad (Main Geophysical
Observatory)   55,

Card 2/3

L 62990-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5019743

SUBMITTED: 00   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 003   OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

MESHCHERSKIY, R.M.; BELYAVA O.G.; LISOVA, N.A.

Corticofugal changes in EGB responses of monopolar and bipolar recording potentials. Dokl. AN SSSR 160 no.6:1444-1446 Ja '65.   (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti i neyrofiziologii AN SSSR i Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy nevrologii AMN SSSR, Tbilisi. Submitted July 7, 1964.

LAZAREVA, N.A.

Hormone therapy in complex treatment of pneumonia in young
children. Pediatriia 42 no.9:86-87 S'63.   (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy pediatrii (zaveduyushchiy - prof.
P.A. Ponomareva) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni
N.I. Pirogova.

DVORYANTSEVA, G.G.; SHEYNKER, Yu.N.; NESMEYANOV, A.N., akademik; NOGINA, O.V.;
LAZAREVA, N.A.; DUBOVITSKIY, V.A.

Infrared spectra of some cyclopentadienyl compounds of titanium.
Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.3:603-606 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR i Institut
khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

L 64126-65   EWP(j)/E.T(m)/EWP(b)/T/EWP(t)   IJP(c)   RM/JD
ACCESSION NR: AP5019432   UR/0020/65/163/003/0659/0662

AUTHOR: Nesmeyanov, A. N. (Academician); Fedin, E. I.; Petrovskiy, P. V.;
Dubovitskiy, V. A.; Nogina, O. V.; Lazareva, N. A.

TITLE: Use of the nuclear magnetic resonance method for studying the nature of
titanium-cyclopentadienyl bonding in the cyclopentadienyl derivatives of titanium

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 163, no. 3, 1965, 659-662

TOPIC TAGS: ferrocene, titanium, cyclopentadiene, nuclear magnetic resonance

ABSTRACT: The effect of chlorine atoms in compounds of a general formula C_5H_5Ti
$(OC_2H_5)_{3-n}Cl_n$ (where n= 0, 1, 2, 3) on the nature of the Ti-cyclopentadienyl bond
was studied by high resolution NMR technique. The NMR spectra were taken with a
TaLA-5535 spectrometer at 40 mc with proton resonance stabilization. Tetramethyl
silane served as an internal standard. The accuracy of measurement of proton chemi-
cal shift was $\pm 1 \cdot 10^{-8}$. Ability of cyclopentadienyl derivatives of titanium to form
ferrocenes (reaction with Fe^{2+}) correlates with the proton chemical shift in high
resolution NMR spectra. The greater the electron density on the C-H bonds in cyclo-
pentadiene ring the easier is the formation of ferrocene. Reduction in the number

Card 1/2

L 64126-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019432   /D

of chlorine atoms attached to Ti is reflected in a more ionic character of the Ti-
cyclopentadienyl bonding and a greater electronic density in the cyclopentadienyl
ring. This latter effect is reflected in an increased electronic density in both
methyl and methylene of the ethoxy group. The possibility of ionic bonding between
Ti and a cyclopentadienyl ring is supported by the fact that the conductivity (at
$25°C$) of $C_5H_5Ti(OC_2H_5)_3$ and $Ti(OC_2H_5)_4$ are $7.5 \cdot 10^{-10}$ $ohm^{-1} \cdot cm^{-1}$ and practically
zero, respectively. "The authors thank Yu. M. Kessler and N. M. Alpatov from the
Institute of Electrochemistry for measurement of electrical conductivity." Orig.
art. has: 4 tables and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Ins-
titute of Organoelemental Compounds Academy of Sciences SSSR); Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (All-Union Scientific Research
Institute of Synthetic Fibers)

SUBMITTED: 02Mar65   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: NP, GC

NO REF SOV: 003   OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

LAZAREVA, N. I.

Neoplasms in cold blooded vertebrates. Usp. sovrem. biol. 29:3, May-June 50. p. 466-9

CIML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

LAZAREVA, N.K.

We are raising technological standards of the wood-chemistry
industry. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 14 no.6:21-23 '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

1. Predsedatel' Soveta nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva
Dmitriyevskogo lesokhimicheskogo zavoda.
(Wood—Chemistry)

SHAPOSHNIKOV, Yu.K.; VEDENEYEV, K.P.; VODZINSKIY, Yu.V.; LAZAREVA, N.K.

Determining of butanol in butyl acetate with the method of gas-
liquid chromatography. Gidroliz.i lesokhim.prom. 15 no.6:
22-24 '62.   (MIRA 15:9)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut
lesokhimicheskoy promyshlennosti (for Shaposhnikov, Vedeneyev,
Vodzinskiy). 2. Dmitriyevskiy lesokhimicheskiy zavod (for
Lazareva).

　　　　　　(Gas chromatography)　(Butanol)

LAZAREVA, N.K.; ZAV'YALOV, A.N.

Causes of the unstable acidity of butyl acetate and their
elimination. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 16 no.7:17-20 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

1.Dmitriyevskiy lesokhimicheskiy zavod (for Lazareva). 2. Ivanovskiy
khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut (for Zav'yalov).

LOPATINA, G.V., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk; LAZAREVA, N.M.

Method for accelerated cultivation of root-nodule bacteria.
Trudy Vses. inst. sel'khoz. mikrobiol. 13:96-103 '53. (MLRA 8:1)
     (Root tubercles) (Bacteriology—Cultures and culture
                                              media)

LAZAREVA, N.M.

Activity of local strains of root-nodule bacteria in clover.
Trudy Vses.inst.sel'khoz.mikrobiol. 13:114-119 '53.(MLRA 8:1)
    (Root tubercles)

SELIBER, G.L., professor; KATANSKAYA, G.A.; MAKAROVA, M.M.; LAZAREVA, N.M.;
    NORKINA, S.P.; SHKLYAR, M.S.; MARKOVA, Z.S.

    The section "Bacteria" in the book by N.M.Verzilin "Principles of the
    methods of teaching botany".Reviewed by G.L.Seliber and others.
    Est. v shkole no.4:89-91   Jl-Ag '56.   (MIRA 9:9)

    1.Yestestvenno-nauchnyy institut imeni P.F.Lesgafta (for Seliber,
    Katanskaya).2.Institut sel'skokhozyaystvennoy mikrobiologii Vsesoyuznoy
    akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (for Makarova,
    Lazareva, Norkina, Shklyar, Markova.
            (Bacteria) (Verzilin, N.M.)

DOROSINSKIY, L.M.; LAZAREVA, N.M.; SHAMIN, A.A.

Role of nodule bacteria in the nitrogen nutrition of legumes.
Agrobiologiia   no.4:594-602   Jl-Ag '60.   (MIRA 13:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'sko-
khozyaystvennoy mikrobiologii, Leningrad.
     (Legumes)   (Micro-organisms, Nitrogen-fixing)

DOROSINSKIY, L.M.; LAZAREVA, N.M.; SHAMIN, A.A.; SHEKHONINA, Ye.N.

Interrelationships of the lupine plant with active and inactive nodule bacteria. Trudy Vses. inst. sel'khoz. mikrobiol. 16:94-104 '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

(Lupine)   (Micro-organisms, Nitrogen-fixing)

DOROSINSKIY, L.M.; LAZAREVA, N.M.; YEMTSEV, V.T.

Role of nodule bacteria in the nitrogen nutrition of leguminous
plants. Mikrobiologiia 31 no.6:1061-1066 N-D '62.   (MIRA 16:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skokho-
zyaystvennoy mikrobiologii, Leningrad.
    (MICRO-ORGANISMS, NITROGEN-FIXING)   (LUPINE)

L 14280-66   EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)   IJP(c)   JD/HW/GS

ACC NR: AT6008666   (N)   SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0228/0235

AUTHORS: Akimov, L. M. (Kiev); Kononchuk, N. I. (Kiev); Skladnov, I. K. (Kiev); Zverev, N. I. (Kiev); Pliskin, S. M. (Kiev); Krivenko, M. P. (Kiev); Smirnov, Yu. N. (Kiev); Lazareva, N. M. (Kiev)

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of the effects of several factors on the fatigue characteristics of heat resistant alloys used for turbine blade manufacture

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po voprosam staticheskoy i dinamicheskoy prochnosti materialov i konstruktsionnykh elementov pri vysokikh i nizkikh temperaturakh, 3d. Termoprochnost' materialov i konstruktsionnykh elementov (Thermal strength of materials and construction elements); materialy soveshchaniya. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 228-235

TOPIC TAGS: heat resistant alloy, metal property, metal fatigue/ EI437B alloy, EI617 alloy, EI867 alloy

ABSTRACT: The effects of several factors on the fatigue characteristics of heat resistant alloys EI437B, EI617 and EI867 were investigated and compared with

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L 14280-66
ACC NR: AT6008666

results obtained with a normal cylindrical fatigue specimen. The specimen shown
in Fig. 1 was used to obtain fatigue curves ($\leq 2 \cdot 10^7$ cycles) showing the effects

Fig. 1. Specimen geometry.

of shape (blade versus round specimen), environment (air and combustion products),
cyclic heat loading, surface plating (calorizing), and temperature (373, 600, 873,

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L 14289-66

ACC NR: AT6008666

1070K) on the fatigue properties. It was found that the above factors had the following average effects on the fatigue strength: shape--20-30% lower than round specimen; combustion products--about 25% lower than in air; cyclic heat loads--EI437B (973-473-973K)--30% lower, EI617 (1073-473-1073K)--10% lower, EI867 (1173-473-1173K)--15% lower, calorizing--15% higher; decreased strength with increasing temperature. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 13, 21/   SUBM DATE: 19Aug65

Card 3/3

GEL'BERG, L.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; LYUBIMOVA, M.S., kand. tekhn. nauk;
PARSHINA, K.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; KIRSANOVA, M.K., kand. tekhn.
nauk; ZVORYKIN, D.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZHAGELEVA, I.I., inzh.;
Prinimala uchastiye LAZAREVA, N.N., inzh.; GLAZUNOVA, Z.M., red.
izd-va; SHEVCHENKO, T.N., tekhn. red.

[Economics of large-panel housing construction]Ekonomika krupno-
panel'nogo zhilishchnogo stroitel'stva. [By]L.A.Gel'berg i dr.
Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1962. 153 p.   (MIRA 16:3)
             (Precast concrete construction)

LAZAREVA, N.P

5(3)   p v   PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION   SOV/1639

Polietilen nizkogo davleniya (Low-pressure Polyethylene) Leningrad,
    Goskhimizdat, 1958. 90 p. (Series: Novyye plasticheskiye massy) 10,000
    copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): N.M. Yegorov; Ed. (Inside book): Ye. I. Shur;
    Tech. Ed.: Ye. Ya. Erlikh.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for mechanics, engineers and technicians in
    chemistry, petroleum technology, foods, pharmaceuticals, electrical engineering,
    battery manufacturing, radio engineering, automobile manufacturing, high-
    frequency engineering, television, communications, machine- and ship-building,
    aviation, construction and other branches of industry employing plastic
    materials.

COVERAGE: The booklet describes a new material: polyethylene produced at low
    pressures. Its industrial preparation and properties are described along with
    methods of making articles from this material and its application in building
    technology, medicine and other branches of science. The booklet was compiled
    by personnel of the Scientific Research Institute for Polymerized Plastics:
    Ch. I.: I.N. Andreyeva, Z.V. Arkhipova, Ye.V. Veselovskaya, A.A. Levina;

    Ch. II.: I.N. Andreyeva, Ye. M. Antokol'skaya, Z.V. Arkhipova, N.P. Lazareva,
    B.I. Sazhin, S.S. Khin'kis, and P.N. Shcherbak; Ch. III.: I.S. Gerbil'skiy,
    G. Ye. Lyandzberg, G.V. Paramonkova and A.L. Pechenkin. There are no references.

ANDREYEVA, I.N.; ARKHIPOVA, Z.V.; VESELOVSKAYA, Ye.V.; LEVINA, A.A.;
ANTOKOL'SKAYA, Ye.M.; LAZAREVA, N.P.; SAZHIN, B.I.; KHIN'KIS,
S.S.; SHCHERBAK, P.N.; GERBIL'SKIY, I.S.; LYANDZBERG, G.Ya.;
PARAMONKOVA, T.V.; PECHENKIN, A.L.; YEGOROV, N.M., red.;
SHUR, Ye.I., red.; FOMKINA, T.A., tekhn. red.

[Low-pressure polyethylene] Polietilen nizkogo davleniia.
Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo
khim.lit-ry, 1960. 95 p.   (MIRA 14:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut polimerizatsionnykh plast-
mass (for all, except Yegorov, Shur, Fomkina).
          (Polyethylene)

BROYTMAN, A.Ya.; LAZAREVA, N.P.; OBOL'YANINOVA, N.A.; POPOVA, G.S.

Relation between the structure, stabilizing action, and toxicity of the condensation products of phenol with styrene. Plast.massy no.4:19-22

'63.
    (Phenol condensation products)   (Styrene)

(MIRA 16:4)

LAZAREVA, N. P.

S/191/63/000/004/009/015
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Lazareva, N. P., Obol'yaninova, N. A., Popova, G. S.

TITLE: Study of the stabilizing effect due to alkyl and aryl-alkyl
              phenols

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 4, 1963, 44 - 46

TEXT: Alkyl derivatives of p-cresol were synthesized by alkylation of
p-cresol with aliphatic alcohols in the presence of orthophosphoric acid as
catalyst. Aryl-alkyl phenols were synthesized by reaction between phenols
and styrene in the presence of sulfuric acid. The stabilizing effect of a
0.5% addition of these compounds on the ageing of high-density polyethylene
was studied by rolling at 140°C and by determining the elongation E, %, and
tan δ at 10^6 cps. The initial data for polyethylene were E = 478%, tan δ
= 0.0009. After a rolling test of 4 hrs the data for E and tan δ were as
follows: without additive 98, 0.0107; with 2-n-butyl-p-cresol 250, -;
n-nonyl-p-cresol 165,-; 2-tert-butyl-p-cresol 207, 0.0018; 1-(α-phenyl-
ethyl)-p-cresol 344, -; 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol (ionol) 332, 0.0029;
2-(α-phenyl-ethyl)-6-n-butyl-p-cresol 346, 0.0007; 2-(α-phenyl-ethyl)-6-

Card 1/2

S/191/63/000/004/009/015
B101/B186

tert-butyl-p-cresol 458, 0.0013; 150 - 188°C/3 mm Hg fraction of the reac-
tion between phenol and styrene 400, 0.0015; 220 - 230°C/3 mm Hg fraction
410, 0.0015; 244 - 250°C/3 mm Hg fraction 438, 0.0015; 260 - 280°C/3 mm Hg
fraction 446, 0.0014; dicresylol propane 500, 0.0006; 2,2-bis-(4-methyl-6-
tert-butyl phenylol)-methane 452, 0.0006; conversion product of dicresylol
propane 390, 0.0008. The phenyl-ethyl group in ortho position was found to
have a highly stabilizing effect. The formation of an intramolecular H bond
between the hydroxyl group and the π electrons of the benzene ring were
assumed to cause the stabilizing effect, since compounds containing this
group show a 3530 - 3550 cm^{-1} band in the IR spectrum. The occurrence of a
3500 cm^{-1} band in dicresylol propane heated to 140 - 150°C also suggests a
structural change and formation of an intramolecular H bond which explains
the stabilizing effect of this compound. There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4012190   S/0191/64/000/002/0037/0039

AUTHORS: Matveyeva, Ye. N.; Kirpichnikov, P. A.; Kremen', M. Z.;
        Obol'yaninova, N. A.; Lazareva, N. P.; Popova, L. M.

TITLE: Alkylaryl esters of pyrocatechin phosphorous acid - new
    stabilizers of polymers

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 2, 1964, 37-39

TOPIC TAGS: pyrocatechin phosphorous acid, stabilizer, polymer, 4-
(α-phenyl ethyl)-2-hydroxy phenyl dibutyl phosphite, 4-(α-phenyl
ethyl)-1.2-phenylene phenyl phosphite, heat stabilizer, polyolefin,
aging

ABSTRACT: Esters 4-(α-phenyl ethyl)-2-hydroxy phenyl dibutyl phos-
phite and 4-(α-phenyl ethyl)-1.2-phenylene phenyl phosphite were
difficult to extract in pure form and were studied as stabilizers
in a technical form. The effectiveness of alkylaryl esters of pyro-
catechin phosphorous acid as heat stabilizers of polyolefins (poly-
ethylene of low and high pressure and copolymer of ethylene with
propylene) was evaluated as to rate of "aging" of unstabilized and

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4012190

stabilized polymers. Many aromatic esters of pyrocatechin phosphorous acid are found to be effective thermostabilizers of high and low pressure polyethylene and the copolymer of ethylene with propylene. Physico-mechanical and dielectric properties of the polyolefins were also studied as a function of the heat-aging process. Orig. art. has: 1 Table

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 26Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH, MA

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 018

Card   2/2

L 34588-65   EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWA(c)   Pc-4/Pr-4   RPL   JW/RM
8/0286/65/000/005/0070/0070

ACCESSION NR: AP5008198

AUTHORS: Bruk, Yu. A.; Rachinskiy, P. Yu.; Potapenko, T. G.; Matveyeva, Ye. N.;
Kremon', M. Z.; Lazareva, N. P.

TITLE: A method for producing stabilizers for vinyl polymers. Class 39, No. 168877

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobroteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 5, 1965, 70

TOPIC TAGS: vinyl, polymer, stabilization

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for producing stabilizers for
vinyl polymers by azomethyne derivatives from aldehydes and phenylenediamines. For
obtaining effective and practicable stabilizers, aromatic aldehydes are used, such
as 2, 6-di-tert-butyl-n-oxybenzoin and others, and, for the
diamine, ortho-, meta-, or para-   is used.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy nauchno-i   skiy institut polimerizatsionnykh
pl   (L   Scientific Rese   for Polymerization Plastic);
in. S. M. Kirova (Military-Medical
O   7)
SU   CO   SUB CODE: MT, OC
NO   000

Card 1/1

L 38276-65   EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWT(m)   Pc-4/Pr-4   RM   S/0286/65/000/005/0129/0130

ACCESSION NR: AP5008236

AUTHORS: Rachinskiy, F. Yu.; Slavachevskaya, N. M.; Matveyeva, Ye. N.; Kremen',
M. Z.; Lazareva, N. P.

25
B

TITLE: Method of stabilizing polyolefins. | Class 39, No. 151024

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 5, 1965, 129-130

TOPIC TAGS: stabilization, olefin, polymer, additive

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for stabilizing polyolefins
by introducing into the prepared polymer a stabilizing additive. To obtain a
polymer whose properties do not change during 160C heat treatment, 2,6-ditertiary-
butyl-4-oxybenzoic acid is used as the stabilizing additive.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUB CODE: OC

SUBMITTED: 26Jan62   ENCL: 00

NO REF SOV: 000   OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

L 28453-66   EWT(m)/EWP(j)   RM
ACC NR: AP6018120   (A)   SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/006/0010/0011

AUTHOR: Lazareva, N. P.; Lukovnikov, A. F.

ORG: none

TITLE: Causes of discoloration of stabilized high-density polyolefins

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 6, 1966, 10-11

TOPIC TAGS: polyolefin, discoloration, titanium compound, phenol, discoloration prevention

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the causes of the yellow discoloration of poly-
olefin products prepared in the presence of Ziegler-Natta catalysts and stabilized
with alkylated phenols. It was shown that the discoloration of polyolefins is due
to the presence of a residue of titanium compounds from the catalysts. These com-
pounds probably react with the hydroxyl groups of the phenols to form colored com-
pounds;

$$TiCl_4 + HOAr \longrightarrow TiCl_3OAr + HCl$$
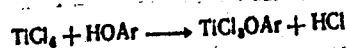
Because the presence of the catalyst residue lowers the content of
phenol hydroxyl groups in the polymer, the stabilizing effect of phenols is im-
paired. To prevent the formation of colored titanium compounds, it is proposed either
that the hydrogen in the phenol hydroxyl group be substituted or that the OH-group

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L 28453-66

ACC NR: AP6018120   O

be hindered with bulky groups. However, the most effective means of preventing dis-
coloration is through removal of catalyst residues from polyolefins. Orig. art.
has: 2 tables.   [BO]

SUB CODE: 07, 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 008/ ATD PRESS:

Card 2/2 LC

NOLLE, L.Ya., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Riga); LAZAREVA, N.S. (Riga);
MATS, Ye.I. (Riga)

Valdman's test in Botkin's disease. Klin.med. 32 no.3:81 Mr '54.
                                              (MLRA 7:5)
                              (Hepatitis, Infectious)

LAZAREVA, N.V., zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof., red.

[Problems of general industrial toxicology; materials
of a symposium organized by the toxicological laboratory
of the Institute, January 23 - 25, 1964] Voprosy obshchei
promyshlennoi toksikologii; materialy simpoziuma, organi-
zovannogo toksikologicheskoi laboratoriei instituta, 23 -
25 ianvaria 1964. g. Leningrad, 1963. 105 p.
                                           (MIRA 18:7)

1. Leningrad. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy.

LAZAREVA, O.A.; DUBROVSKIY, Ye.V., red.; RAKITIN, I.T., tekhn. red.

[Winners of Lenin Prizes in 1961] Laureaty Leninskikh premii; sbornik statei. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1961. 74 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser. 4, Tekhnika, no.23/24)   (MIRA 15:2)
(Lenin prizes)   (Technology)

ABRAMOV, V.V., doktor tekhn. nauk; DATCHIKOVA, L.K., inzh.; LAZAREVA, O.M.,
inzh.

Investigating the stressed state of an ingot-mold wall depending
on the degree of freedom of bending deformation. Trudy GPI 17
no.3:32-40 '61.   (MIRA 16:12)

LACHAVA, C. A., LAZAREVA, S. YE.,

Textile Research

Discussing Chudinovskikh article "Determining the strength of bast fiber."
Tekst. prom. 12 no. 3, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

LAZAREVA, S.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; IVANOVA, A.P., kandidat
tekhnicheskikh nauk; MOMBELLI, T.P., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Method of testing the quality of flax combings with an instrument.
Tekst.prom.14 no.12:42-45 D'54.   (MLRA 8:2)
(Flax --Testing)

KOROLEVA, N.D., inzhener; LAZAREVA, S.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Possibilities for reducing breakabe at flax-spinning factories.
Tekst.prom. 15 no.12:30-32 D '55.   (MLRA 9:3)
                            (Flax) (Spinning)

LAZAREVA, SOFYA YEFREMVNA

GINZBURG, Lev Natanovich, professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; SAL'MAN,
Semen Il'ich,.kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TARASOV, Sergey
Vladimirovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LAZAREVA, Sof'ya
Iafremovna,.kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; FRIDMAN, Boris Nikolayevich,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LIFSHITS, Izrail' Yakovlevich,
inzhener; SOBOLEV, G.A., retsenzent; SOKOLOVA, V.Ye., redaktor;
MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Handbook on flax spinning] Spravochnik po priadeniiu l'na. Pod red.
L.N.Ginzburga. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo M-va legkoi promyshl.
SSSR, 1957. 667 p.   (MIRA 10:8)

1. Moscow. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
promyshlennosti lubyanykh volokon.
        (Linen)   (Spinning)

LAZAREVA, S.Ye.; KOROLEVA, N.D.; KIRILLOV, L.N.; FRIDLYAND, G.I.;
SHAPIRO, L.M.; LEBEDEV, K.A.; PEKH, Yu.Yu.; MEKLER, E.A.

Spinning of chemically treated (boiled and bleached) roving.
Tekst. prom. 19 no.7:42-45 Jl '59.   (MIRA 12:11)
        (Textile finishing)

KUKIN, Georgiy Nikolayevich, prof.; SOLOV'YEV, Aleksey Nikolayevich,
    prof.; KISELEV, A.K., dotsent, retsenzent; PAKSHVER, A.B.,
    prof., retsenzent; BUDNIKOV, V.I., dotsent, retsenzent;
    LAZAREVA, S.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; LUVISHIS, L.A.,
    kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; TUMAYAN, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk,
    retsenzent; SHTEYNGART, M.D., red.; SHVETSOV, S.V., tekhn.red.

[Guide to textile materials] Tekstil'noe materialovedenie.
Pod obshchei red. G.N.Kukina. Moskva, Izd-vo nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry.
Pt.1. 1961. 303 p.   (MIRA 15:4)

1. Ivanovskiy tekstil'nyy institut (for Kiselev). 2. Vsesoyuznyy
zaochnyy institut legkoy i tekstil'noy promyshlennosti (for
Pakshver). 3. Tashkentskiy tekstil'nyy institut (for Budnikov).
4. Vsesoyuznyy institut promyshlennosti lubyanykh volokon (for
Lazareva). 5. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
sherstyanoy promyshlennosti (for Luvishis). 6. TSentral'nyy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shelkovoy promyshlennosti
(for Tumayan).
                    (Textile fibers)

LAZAREVA, S.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOROLEVA, N.D., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik;
Prinimali uchastiye: DOKINA, Ye.I.; GEKKER, P.A.; KIRILLOV, L.N.;
GOROKHOVSKAYA, R.N.; ZNAMENSKAYA, Ye.S.

Advantages of flax roving boiling. Nauch.issl.trudy TSNIILV
12:46-71 '59.   (MIRA 15:8)
                            (Flax) (Spinning)

LAZAREVA, S.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk

Principles for the composition of blends in flax spinning.
Nauch.-issl. trudy TSNIILV 16:50-99 '62.   (MIRA 16:10)

LAZAREVA, S.Ye., nauchnyy sotrudnik, doktor tekhn.nauk; KOROLEVA, N.D., nauchnyy sotrudnik, inzh.

Possibility of increasing the utilization of flax fibers by boiling the roving. Tekst.prom. 24 no.1:47-50 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut promyshlennosti lubyanykh volokon.

TARASOV, S.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; LAZAREVA, S.Ye., doktor tekhn. nauk

Application of the scientific research work completed in 1964 and
tasks for 1965. Tekst. prom. 25 no.7:13-16 Jl '65.   (MIRA 18:8)

1. Rukovoditeli laboratoriy TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta promyshlennosti lubyanykh volokon, Moskva.

LAZAREVA, T.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Colorimetric methods of determining sulfamate in the air.
Gig. i san. 28 no.7:45-46 Jl '63.   (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz Saratovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
sel'skoy gigiyeny.

LAZAREVA, T. M.

U.S.S.R. / Human and Animal Physiology. Liver.   T .

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 22315.

Author : Lazareva, T. M.
Inst   : Not given.
Title   : The Diagnostic Significance of Ether Soluble
          Bilirubin In Jaundice.

Orig Pub: Nauch. raboty aspirantov i. klinich, ordina-
          torova. Centr. in-t usoversk vrachey, 1957 vyp.
          4, 146-153.

Abstract: Ether soluble bilirubin was found in 69.5% of
          cases in the serum patients with jaundice caused
          by cancer of the head of the pancreas and of the
          ampule of Vaters. In cholelithiasis - 9.3%, in
          Bodkin's disease, - 12.1%. This test is simple
          and may be useful in differential diagnosis.

Card 1/1

LIFSHITS, E.B.; RYBNIKOVA, T.D.; LAZAREVA, T.M.

Component stability of merocyanines and their adsorption on
silver halides. Zhur.nauch. i prikl.fot. i kin. 8 no.5:381-
384 S-O '63.   (MIRA 16:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut
(NIKFI).

L 39708-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011722   UR/0077/64/009/004/0266/0276

AUTHOR: Lifshits, E. B.; Lazareva, T. M.

TITLE: Effect of non-diffusing masking color components on sensitizing effective dyes

SOURCE: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii, v. 9, no. 4, 1964, 266-276

TOPIC TAGS: photographic film, photographic chemistry, photographic chemical, cyanide compound

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the effect of nondiffusing masking color com-
ponents of derivatives of pyrazolone-5 and 1,2-oxynaphthoic acid, containing
an arylazo-group on the sensitizing effect of different classes of dyes:
carbo-, thiocyano-, mero-, and dimerocyanides. It was found that the masking
components result in greater desorption of the dyes studied from the surface
of the emulsion grains compared to that produced by the corresponding uncolored
compounds. It was established that a reduction in the additional light-
sensitivity of emulsion sensitized with carbo- and thiocyanines, when in the
presence of masking components, is due mainly to the gradual increase in
desorption of these dyes from the surface of the emulsion microcrystals.
Card   1/2

L 39708-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011722

0

Desorption of intra-ionoid dyes -- merocyanines and dimerocyanines of deriva-
tives of N-alkyl (aryl) azolidinethion-2-ones under these conditions prac-
tically does not increase at all and their sensitizing effect as a rule is not
reduced upon retention of the emulsion. "The authors thank I. I. Levkoyev for his
attention to the work" Orig. art. has: 4 formulas, 13 graphs and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut /NIKFI 7
(All-Union Scientific Research Motion Picture Film Institute /NIKFI7)

SUBMITTED: 16Sep63   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: ES, GC

NO REF SOV: 014   OTHER: 004   JPRS

Card 2/2 nb

21008
S/058/61/000/005/016/050
A001/A101

24.6900

AUTHORS: Lazareva, T.P., Usik, P.A.

TITLE: Interactions of high-energy nucleons with composite nuclei

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, no 5, 1961, 82, abstract 5B280 ("Tr.
                Mezhdunar. konferentsii po kosmich. lucham, 1959, v 1", Moscow,
                AN SSSR, 1960, 71 - 75)

TEXT: Various models describing interactions of high-energy nucleons with
composite nucleus are compared with experimental data. The best agreement is ob-
tained by the model in which a consecutive cascade interaction of the primary nuc-
leon with nucleons of the nucleus is assumed. The calculation of the intranuclear
cascade is carried out on the assumption that the primary nucleon loses 20% its
energy at each collisions in the nucleus; the average multiplicity of shower
particles is calculated by the statistical theory of multiple production. The en-
tire cascade is concentrated within a narrow tunnel cut out by the primary nucleon
in the target nucleus.
                                                    V. Barashenkov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

S/707/62/005/000/007/014
D290/D308

AUTHORS: Lazarev, N.N., Lazareva, T.P. and Takibayev, Zh.S.

TITLE: Multiply-charged particles from cosmic-ray stars

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Institut yadernoy
             fiziki. Trudy, v. 5. Alma-Ata, 1962. Fizika chastits
             vysokikh energiy. Struktura yadra, 96-101

TEXT: The authors studied multiply-charged particles
(fragments) from cosmic ray stars produced in emulsions at a height
of about 30 km. The charge of a fragment that is stopped in the
emulsion can be found from the width of the last 150 μ of its track.
The unstable $^9_3$Li particles have an angular distribution that is near-
ly isotropic and an energy spectrum that agrees well with that pre-
dicted by the evaporation theory, therefore most of the $^9_3$Li parti-
cles are probably evaporated from excited nuclei. The stable parti-
cles with Z = 3 and energy greater than 60 Mev have a strongly ani-
sotropic angular distribution (the ratio of the numbers in the for-
ward and back directions is 45/2) and an energy spectrum that cannot

Card 1/2

L 18299-65   EWT(m)   DIAAP/BSD/ASD(a)-5/AFWL/SSD/ESD(gs)/ESD(t)

ACCESSION NR: AP4049163   S/0031/64/000/010/0035/0044

AUTHORS: Tleubergenova, G. A.; Lazareva, T. P.; Morozova, P. V.   /5

TITLE: Investigation of energetic particle formation, with MM$_p$, emitted during 7.5 Bev π-meson interactions with photoemulsion nuclei

SOURCE: AN KazSSR. Vestnik, no. 10, 1964, 35-44

TOPIC TAGS: pi meson product, deuteron, triton, high energy particle, photographic emulsion, helium particle / NIKFI R photographic emulsion, OIYaI synchrophasotron

ABSTRACT: The interaction of 7.5 Bev π-mesons with type NIKFI-R photographic emulsion on the Dubna synchrophasotron was investigated. The interaction is accompanied by the emission of deuterons, tritons, and doubly charged particles with kinetic energies in excess of 25 Mev per nucleon. This analysis is concerned with the angular and energy distributions and the cross sections of deuterons, tritons, and helium particles. Particles stopped in the emulsion were identified by means of the $g^*-p\beta$ dependence and by the mean scattering of particle track ends. For particles not stopped in the emulsion, the $g^*-p\beta$ dependence was measured with g^* being measured along the whole track length. As a supplementary method, particle charge was determined by the δ-electron number, from a

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π_d^* -p β curve. Analogously, in stars with radiation numbers $N_h \geqslant 2$, formed by 7.5 Bev π-meson energies, 240 deuterons and tritons and 61 doubly-charged particles are found with energies above 25 Mev. The distribution of such stars is represented graphically according to gray and black tracks. It is concluded that such stars emitting deuterons, tritons, and helium particles are all alike and differ considerably from general stellar distributions not containing tracks of fast particles with $M > M_p$. Curves are given of relative distribution of stars formed from energetic particles with $M > M_p$. Angular and energy distributions of these particles with $M > M_p$ are found to correspond to each other very well, pointing at the similarity in the mechanism of complex nucleon group formations by nuclear splitting. Finally, the cross section of these particles produced by 7.5 Bev π-mesons are tabulated for values of $E \geqslant 25$ and 50 and are found to be close to some particles formed by 9 Bev primary protons. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00
SUB CODE: NP, ES
Card 2/2

NO REF SOV: 010

ENCL: 00
OTHER: 010

L 26769-66   EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6017445   SOURCE CODE: UR/0361/65/000/002/0046/0050

AUTHOR: Takibayev, Zh. S.; Tleubergenova, G. A.; Lazareva, T. P.   35

ORG: none

TITLE: Formation of high energy fragments under the influence of 7.5 Bev pi-mesons

SOURCE: AN KazSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 2, 1965, 46-50

TOPIC TAGS: pi meson, nucleon, particle interaction, photographic emulsion, particle accelerator, angular distribution

ABSTRACT: In this article are presented the results from analysis of 101 interactions with fragments $z \geq 3$ and an energy of 5 Mev per nucleon, in which there were 58 Li, 22 Be, and 11 B Fragments. To obtain these high energy cases a photoemulsion layer of the NIKFI (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Motion Pictures and Photography)-R 400μ type 10X20 cm in area was bombarded with 7.5 Bev π-mesons in a synchrophasotron of the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research. Energy, charge, and angular distribution curves for the fragments are presented and comparisons made with theoretical calculations based on vaporization, fission, etc. The correlation between the asymmetry of the fragments and cascade particles and, especially, the observation of an increase in the asymmetry of black tracks in stars with fragments by comparison with the assymetry in stars without fragments leads to the conclusion that the cascade process is primarily responsible for the formation of high energy fragments. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 17Nov64 / ORIG REF: 010 / OTH REF: 003

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L 26782-66   EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/FSS-2   IJP(c)   JD

ACC NR: AP6017446   SOURCE CODE: UR/0361/65/000/002/0051/0059

AUTHOR: Takibayev, Zh. S.; Tleubergenova, G. A.; Lazareva, T. P.; Morozova, P. V.; Kazanskaya, A. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Helium particles emitted during the collision of 17.5 Bev pi-mesons with the nuclei of a photoemulsion

SOURCE: AN KazSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 2, 1965, 51-59

TOPIC TAGS: pi meson, photographic emulsion, helium

ABSTRACT: The article is a discussion of an experiment conducted for the investigation of the emission of multi-nucleon particles from splitting of nuclei under the influence of high energy π-mesons. In the experiment the interaction of primary π-mesons 17.5 Bev in energy with the nuclei of a photoemulsion to form helium particles with a kinetic energy greater than 100 Mev is studied. An Ilford-G5 emulsion 600μ in thickness was used. Distributions and characteristics of the particles are presented. The significant increase in the average number of grey tracks (~ 25%) for stars with helium particles by comparison with splits where no energy helium particles were present, the constancy of the energy spectrum of the helium particles during significant

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L 26782-66

ACC NR: AP6017446

variation of the energy of the primary π-mesons, the large assym-metry and close correspondence of the helium particle half-angles to those values for the grey tracks - all indicate the influence of the cascade process. However, other significant facts stated are not reconcilable to the cascade model and indicate the pre-sence of other factors in the formation of high energy helium particles. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 4 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 17Nov64 / ORIG REF: 010 / OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

LAZAREVA, V.A.

        Automatic control of the air pressure and stock level in en-
closed type headboxes. Bumagodel. mash. no.11:76-78 '63.
                                   (MIRA 17:6)

DRIBINSKIY, M.B.; KLIMANSKIY, V.A.; LAZAREVA, V.G.; LYAKHOVA, Ye.A.

Bronchography under intravenous anesthesia in tracheal intubation.
Khirurgiia 37 no.4:38-42 '61.   (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz otdeleniya grudnoy khirurgii (zav. otdeleniyem M.B.
Dribinskiy) Kaliningradskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy
vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR kand.med.nauk V.V. Filippov).
        (BRONCHI—RADIOGRAPHY) (INTRAVENOUS ANESTHESIA)

LAZAREVA, V.S., assist.; SHESTAK, S.S.

Determining the toxicology of grain and combined feeds. Veterinariia
34 no.10:70 O '57. (MLRA 10:11)

1. Chkalovskiy gosmedinstitut (for Lazareva). 2. Zaveduyushchiy
khimiko-toksikologicheskim otdelom Chkalovskoy nauchno-issledovatel'-
skoy veterinarnoy stantsii (for Shestak)
(Feeding and feeding stuffs--Toxicology)

LAZAREVA, V.I.

AUTHORS: Lazarev, A. I.,   Lazareva, V. I.   32-2-7/60

TITLE: The Colorimetric Determination of Titanium in Alloyed
               Steels by Means of the Addition Method
               (Kolorimetricheskoye opredeleniye titana v legirovannykh
               stalyakh metodom dobavok)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 2, pp. 145-146
               (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The above mentioned method is widely used for polarographic
               determinations. In the present work it is used for
               colorimetric determinations of titanium. In principle the
               course of the analysis is the following: The steel sample
               to be investigated is dissolved in the usual way and the
               solution is divided into three equal parts. To each of them
               the same amount of orthophosphoric acid is added in order
               to transform the Fe^{3+} ions to colourless complexes. A 3%
               hydrogenperoxide solution is added to the first and second
               part, and to the second part also a known quantity of
               titaniumsulfate solution is added. After filling up to a

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The Colorimetric Determination of Titanium in Alloyed Steels   32-2-7/60
by Means of the Addition Method

certain volume with distilled water the solutions are colo-
rimetrically measured. A colorfilter with a transparency of
400 mμ is recommended by D. P. Shcherbov (ref. 1). The
third part of the solution to be investigated serves as
"zero-solution". A table of the results for a steel sample
with 25% of Ni and 5% of Cu, as well as a formula for
calculation are given. According to the method described
it is also possible to determine other elements, on the
condition, that the components as well as the reagent are
colorless or that a change of color is caused which
corresponds to the Lambert-Beer theorem.
There are 1 table, and 1 reference, 1 of which is Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Industrial Institute of the Kuybyshev Hydro-Electric Plant
(Industrial'nyy institut pri Kuybyshevskoy GES)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2   1. Titanium-Determination   2. Titanium-Polarographic analysis
               3. Colorimetry-Applications

AUTHORS: Lazarev, A. I., Lazareva, V. I.   SOV/32-24-7-5/65

TITLE: The Application of Ascorbic Acid in the Determination of
                Molybdenum by the Thiocyanate Method (Primeneniye askorbinovoy
                kisloty pri opredelenii molibdena rodanidnym metodom)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 7, pp. 798 - 800
                (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The influence of a number of factors on the formation of the
                molybdenum thiocyanate complex in the colorimetric determination
                of molybdenum was investigated. The optimum concentrations
                of hydrochloric acid, of thiocyanate and of ascorbic acid were
                found to be 1,4, 0,6, and 0,05 m/liter, respectively. The
                coloring reaches its maximum after 10 seconds. A light filter
                which is transparent for waves of 440 mμ wavelength is used.
                The presence of NO_3^- ions in concentrations reaching 0,15 m/l

                displays no disturbing effect. When iron (III) is reduced in
                the presence of thiocyanates, citric or oxalic acid, the
                concentration of ascorbic acid must be raised to 0,1 m/l. A
                tungsten (IV) complex, vanadium, chromium, nickel and cobalt
Card 1/2   do not disturb the determination of molybdenum, as tungsten is

SOV/32-24-7-5/65

The Application of Ascorbic Acid in the Determination of Molybdenum by the
Thiocyanate Method

transferred to a complex and niobium is filtered off as
$Nb_2O_5 \cdot nH_2O$. The results of the determination of molybdenum in
chromium steel are given in a table, together with a description
of technique. When tungsten steel was analyzed use was made of
the fact that the redox potential of tungsten is considerably
lower than that of ascorbic acid. The results of the determination
are given in a table. The redox potential of the system
Re^{VII}/Re^{V} was not examined. It was observed, however, that in the
presence of 0,15 gr potassium perrhenate at the conditions of
the molybdenum determination a greenish-yellow color appears,
which after the lapse of one hour corresponds to a content of
3 γ of molybdenum. Data concerning the technique employed are
given. There are 3 tables and 1 reference, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kuybyshevskiy industrial'nyy institut (Kuybyshev Institute of
              Industry)

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LAZAREV, A.I.; LAZAREVA, V.I.

Analysis of a nickel electrolyte by means of static ion-exchange chromatography. Zav.lab. no.11:1301 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Akmolinskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Nickel-- Analysis)

SOV/32-25-4-7/71

5(2)
AUTHORS: Lazarev, A. I., Lazareva, V. I.

TITLE: Colorimetric Method for the Determination of Antimony in Metallic Molybdenum and Molybdates (Kolorimetricheskiy metod opredeleniya sur'my v metallicheskom molibdene i molibdatakh)

ABSTRACT: The reaction of methyl violet with antimony (V) is particularly sensitive and selective (Refs 1,2), and even greater quantities of other elements do not disturb this determination of antimony (Refs 3,4). Tests showed that from a 0.5 g of ammonium molybdate the antimony can be directly determined (without previous separation) unless too great quantities of molybdenum are present. In the present case a complex formation was used to eliminate this disturbing effect of Mo. Oxalic acid, citric, tartaric and orthophosphoric acid, as well as sodium pyrophosphate, were examined as complex formers. The best results were obtained with citric acid. The described analytic methods were examined on samples of pure molybdenum, molybdenum wire and ammonium molybdate (Table). The indicated course of analysis shows that the colorimetry was made on the FEK-M device with a green light

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SOV/32-25-4-7/71

Colorimetric Method for the Determination of Antimony in Metallic Molybdenum and Molybdates

filter. A higher accuracy of the analysis is attained with the use of an additional light filter Nr 9 which was suggested by D. P. Shcherbov (Ref 5). The method renders possible a determination of $5 \cdot 10^{-6}\%$ Sb in molybdenum. There are 1 table and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kuybyshevskiy industrial'nyy institut (Kuybyshev Industrial Institute)

Card 2/2

5(2)

AUTHORS: Lazarev, A. I., Lazareva, V. I.   SOV/32-25-5-4/56

TITLE: Determination of Zinc, Lead, and Cadmium in Brass
             and Bronze According to the Complexometric Method
             (Opredeleniye tsinka, svintsa i kadmiya v latunyakh
             i bronzakh kompleksometricheskim metodom)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 5, pp 542-544 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the case under review strong alkaline anion exchangers
             of the domestic trademark An2f were used for the
             determination of zinc, lead and cadmium according to the
             complexometric method. A complete absorption of Zn-, Pb-
             and Cd-complexes takes place from hydrochloric solutions
             of a concentration of 1.5 and 0.25 n . Fe, Cu and Al are
             scarcely absorbed under such conditions; the absorption of
             Cu and Fe increases, however, with a rise in the hydrochloric
             acid concentration. Owing to this, impurities were
             separated for zinc at 2 n acidity, and for cadmium and lead
             at 1 n acidity. A glass tube with an internal diameter of
             16 mm and a length of 250 mm was used as an ion exchanger
Card 1/2   column, which was filled with 10 g of ion exchanger (grain

Determination of Zinc, Lead, and Cadmium in Brass   SOV/32-25-5-4/56
and Bronze According to the Complexometric Method

size 0.5 - 1.0 mm). Prior to the first working process,
200 ml 2 n NaOH solution, followed by 50 ml of distilled
water and 100 ml of HCl of a concentration corresponding
to the metal were flown through the column. The course
of one such analysis is described, and the analytical
results of some alloys are given (Table). There are 1 table
and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kuybyshevskiy industrial'nyy institut (Kuybyshev Industrial
Institute)

Card 2/2

5(2)
AUTHORS: Lazarev, A. I., Lazareva, V. I.   SOV/32-25-7-3/50

TITLE: Colorimetric Method for Determination of Cadmium With
               Rhodamine B (Kolorimetricheskiy metod opredeleniya kadmiya s
               rodaminom B)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 7, pp 783-786 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A colorimetric method for determination of cadmium was
               elaborated which is based on the reaction of cadmium iodides
               with rhodamine B (I) (Ref 1). The reaction conditions were
               photometrically investigated on the FEK-M device. With an
               increase of the sulfuric acid concentration the sensitivity of
               the reaction (Table 1) is reduced, a fact, which can be observed
               to a much greater degree in the case of hydrochloric acid.
               As an optimum concentration of KJ 0.1 n was found. The sequence
               of mixing of the test solutions is important. The degree of the
               optical density of the solution depends linearly on the cadmium
               concentration in the range 0 - 0.6 γ/ml. The sensitivity of the
               reaction amounts 0.08 γ/ml, corresponding to that on the
               spectrophotometer SF-4 (Ref 3). The determination accuracy in
               pure cadmium solutions is given (Table 2). In the presence of

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Colorimetric Method for Determination of Cadmium   SOV/32-25-7-3/50
With Rhodamine B

citric acid, tartaric acid, oxalic acid, thiocarbanide,
hydroxylamine and thiosulfate the reaction does not take
place at all or else the sensitivity is strongly reduced; this
fact also holds for organic solvents. The ratio Cd – J –
Rhodamine B in the case of the compound formed in the reaction
above described is found to correspond to the formula
$[CdJ_4](C_{28}H_{3?}C_?N_2)_?$. The ions Cu^{2+}, Bi, Sb and Hg^{2+} react with
iodides and thus disturb the determination described, a fact
which was eliminated by the application of Na-diethyldithio-
carbaminate (Refs 4, 5). No cadmium determination according to
the method described can take place in the presence of zinc
(exceeding 10 mg). Iron (III) is converted with ascorbic acid
into iron (II) and thus does not disturb analysis. The course
of analysis for the determination of cadmium according to the
method described in magnesium and aluminum, metallic chromium
and tap water respectively, as well as analysis results of
various materials are stated (Table 3). There are 4 figures,
3 tables, and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kuybyshevskiy Industrial'nyy institut (Kuybyshev Industrial
Card 2/2   Institute)

LAZAREVA, V.I.; LAZAREV, A.I.; RODZAYEVSKIY, V.V.

Determination of molybdenum by its catalytic action. Zhur.anal.-
khim. 17 no.1:65-69 '62.   (MIRA 15:2)

1. Tselinograd Agricultural Institute.
                        (Molybdenum--Analysis) (Catalysis)

LAZAREV, A.I.; LAZAREVA, V.I.; ZAK, S.Sh.; USTENKO, T.M.

Determination of rhenium with α-furyldioxime after the separation
of molybdenum by the extraction with a chloroform solution of
nitrone. Zav.lab. 28 no.11:1316-1319 '62.   (MIRA 15:11)

1. TSelinogradskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut i Dzhezkazganskiy
gornometallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Rhenium--Analysis)   (Oximes)

LAZAREV, A.I.; LAZAREVA, V.I.; BELYAVTSEV, V.V.

Catalytic properties fo rhenium. Zhur. anal. khim. 18 no.2:
202-207 F '63.   (MIRA 17:1)

1. TSelinograd Agr'cultural Institute.

RYABCHIKOV, D.I.; LAZAREVA, V.I.; LAZAREV, A.I.

Determination of rhenium by the kinetic method. Zhur. anal.
khim. 20 no.9:960-965 '65.   (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.I.
Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva.